

CANDIDATES ATTENTION.

We are prepared to print, at this office all kinds of election tickets, at reasonable rates. Candidates would do well to call, and leave their orders.

Madison, July 21.

Miss Delia Webster is discharged. The court held that there was not sufficient charge specified in the requisition of the Governor of Kentucky.

Miss Webster was not discharged because the court held there was not sufficient charge specified in the requisition of the Governor of Kentucky. She was discharged by an abolition judge, holding that there was not sufficient charge specified in the warrant of the Governor of Indiana to authorize her conviction under the statutes of Kentucky. The requisition of the Governor of Indiana was deemed sufficient by the Governor of Indiana, who promptly issued his warrant for the arrest of Miss Webster, and her delivery to the agent appointed by the Governor of Kentucky to receive her. We have seen the opinion delivered by Judge Walker in this case, and copies of the warrants of the Governor of Indiana. No exception was taken to the requisition of Governor Powell, and we believe the warrants issued by the Governor of Indiana were correct and in accordance with the law.

We must do the Governor of Indiana the justice to say, that he has performed his duty correctly and promptly in the premises. He issued a second warrant to meet the technical quibbles taken by the Judge to the warrant find both warrants were declared invalid.

Judge Walker decides that the offence specified in the second warrant of the Governor of Indiana, was not sufficient to hold her for trial, and authorize a conviction under the Statute of Kentucky, a question that belongs exclusively to the Kentucky Courts. We are satisfied that no warrant could be issued that would cause Judge Walker to surrender a negro thief. His decision virtually nullifies and sets at naught the law of Congress regulating the delivery of fugitives. Under the warrant of the Governor of Indiana, the only question the Judge should have decided, was the identity of the person in the warrant.

The release of Miss Webster was caused by the contemptible quibbles and the illegal and corrupt holdings of an abolition judge, who disregarded the law of Congress and the comity that should exist between the States.

We will publish the opinion of Judge Walker, with such comments as we think its importance will demand, soon.

FRANKFORT FEMALE INSTITUTE.—It will be seen by the advertisement in another column that our friend Doctor, Loyd, will re-open his Female School on Monday 4th September next.

Know-Nothingism.—For a week or more we have heard that an organization of Know-Nothing is contemplated in this city. As a matter of course, expectation is on tip-toe, and all are more or less anxious to know something about this new-fangled institution, its doctrines and its objects; and not a few have been heard to express a desire to become 'worthy and well qualified' members. This feeling has grown, probably, more out curiosity than any other feeling, and as that was the cause of the first sin in the world, we warn our readers not to permit it to tempt them too far. An organization whose doors are open to all, and yet whose rules place a pad-lock on the lips of all, and seal them with an eternal silence, should be regarded with a good deal of suspicion, and approached with extreme caution.

We know nothing of Know-Nothingism except by its fruits, and judging from these, we have formed a very unfavorable opinion of its objects. That it is a re-organization of the old Native American party, we have but little doubt, and although it is and has been denied by those who would seem to know something about it, yet its fruits, we think, settles the question almost beyond controversy. It has bred bickerings and mobs and street fights wherever it has obtained a foothold, and nothing better could be expected from an organization founded on differences of birth and religion. In the city of New York alone, within one week there were no less than six attempts to rob, blow up, and burn houses of religious worship. Everywhere throughout the Union, in cities, towns, and villages the people have been set in array against each other on questions dangerous to the peace of the communities. Seeds of dissension have been sown, and the most malignant hates engendered. This, we repeat it, is the legitimate and certain effect of all Politico Religio organizations. Rioting and bloodshed and incendiaryism were the bitter fruits which the old plant of Nativism bore to our soil, until the people became alarmed, and arrested the movement of its desolating feet; and, though now it has assumed a different form, and is nourished by different hands, yet the same poisonous odors are breathed from its leaves, and it is already blossoming for the same fruit.

In view of these facts, we would warn all who love peace and quiet to avoid, as they would the plague, all such organizations. Let it not raise its head in our midst, nor give its carcass a resting place in our homes.

Our thanks to Hon. J. C. Breckinridge for Public Documents.

Our thanks to Hon. John Perkins of Louisville for speeches &c.

The Greytown Affair.

A majority, if not all of our readers have doubtless, before this, heard of the bombardment and total destruction of San Juan de Nicaragua by the U. S. Sloop of war Cyane, under Capt. HOLLINS. The grounds of the difficulty as stated by the New York Herald are substantially as follows.

Some months since the Hon. SOLON BORLAND, our late Minister to Central Mexico, was at Greytown, when a murder was committed; the civil authorities of the town attempted to arrest the murderer, but were prevented by Borland. The inhabitants of the place becoming enraged at the escape of the murderer and incensed at the interposition of Mr. Borland, confined Mr. B. in a house all night. Upon his release, he made complaint to our government, and forthwith the Cyane was ordered to anchor before Greytown, and demand an apology, and \$24,000.—Capt. Hollins gave the authorities 24 hours, if we mistake not, to comply with his demands, and stated that if they were not conceded within that time, that he would destroy the place. Accordingly at the expiration of the appointed time, the batteries of the Cyane were opened, and after having bombarded the town for some hours, a party of men, were landed, who completed the work of destruction by applying the torch to the tenements still standing.

This, we believe, is a correct statement of the immediate circumstances; of the prior incidents we say nothing because we are not sufficiently advised. With the present scant information that we can glean from our exchanges to predicate an opinion upon, we must say that the destruction of private property for the purpose of avenging a slight put upon an official of our government is an act unparalleled in the annals of our country, and deserves the severest condemnation. There may be attending circumstances, which will justify the action of Capt. Hollins, and we hope there may be some. We will be able to lay all the details of the case before our readers in a few days, as a resolution has been introduced in the Senate, calling for information upon the subject.

But while we are as willing as any one to censure any wrongful act, we cannot consent to blame innocent parties, and therefore we enter our protest against the accusation of those rabid papers, the Louisville Journal and New York Herald, that Capt. Hollins after bombarding Greytown, and burning the remaining houses, was acting under instructions from the administration. We do not believe the charge, for the antecedents of the present administration, display an extreme cautiousness, and warmth of committing rash acts; and surely after having refrained from hostile demonstration, during the whole of its existence, it is hardly probable that it would destroy the reputation it has gained for prudence and coolness by, ordering one of their officers to pursue a mode of warfare so much at variance with our feelings and our manners, in fact a warfare which bears in its actions more of the barbaric, than the civilized world. The administration when it ordered him to Greytown to demand an apology, and indemnification, doubtless ordered him to be bold and prompt, but that they ordered him utterly to destroy and then pillage the town, we do not believe. The fact of it is, that BENNET and PRENTICE, wanted something new with which to away popular prejudice against President Pierce, and not being able to find anything else, they pounced on this circumstance and their loud and fiery denunciations, can now be heard as far as the deep mouthed hound, when he bays at the moon, of a clear, still night, and their incentives will produce about the same effect, as the baying; they will disturb the masses by their empty clamor, while the insufficient causes which produce them, will disgust by their shallowness, and insufficiency.

We will dismiss this subject for the present, but as soon as the documents relative to the case, are placed before the public, we will give our readers all of the facts, and examined the circumstances more closely.

Possibly a Fight.—At a Democratic meeting in New York city last November, John Van Buren made a speech, in which he was considered at the time as treating Daniel E. Sickles, secretary of the American Legation at London, with very great disrespect. Sickles has the reputation of being a fighting man, and some asked at the time what he would do about it. The matter however was soon forgotten by the public and probably by John Van Buren himself. But John a few weeks ago went over to Liverpool for a European tour, and it seems from the following letter to the New York Herald that Sickles was upon the look-out for him:

Liverpool, July 12.
Daniel E. Sickles, Esq., secretary of the American Legation at London, telegraphed to a friend here yesterday, asking whether John Van Buren of New York, had arrived by the steamer "whether or no he had left Liverpool, and if so, where he could be found. This looked rather belligerent, and set all the Americans here on the qui vive, as these two distinguished gentlemen are not supposed to be very loving couples. The latest news is, that a hostile meeting is

expected to take place before many hours, between them. The quarrel, it seems, grows out of a savage speech made by Mr. Van Buren last Autumn, at Tammany Hall. Some place on the continent will probably be chosen as the ground. It is known to Mr. Sickles's friends to have been his purpose not to let the speech in question pass without a fight or an apology, and as he is known to be game to the back bone, Van Buren will have to make the *amende honorable*, or fight, or else go home. Look out for the items by the next steamer.

We are authorized to announce that R. C. STEEL has declined making the race for Sheriff of Franklin County.

METALLIC PARTICLES IN THE EYE.—A French journal states that a blacksmith, who had been suffering from the impaction of a metallic particle in the cornea for a week, was relieved by the following collyrium, after every attempt at extracting the cylinder for the eye had failed: Iodine, one grain; iodide of potassium, ten grains; rose water, three ounces. As soon as the solution was applied to the eye, oxydation of the metallic particle took place, and its brilliancy disappeared; the distressing symptoms about the eye abated, sight was restored, and nothing but a microscopic fragment of metal were left in the cornea. A soluble iodide of iron had been formed.

VOLATAIRE'S RIDER.—What is the longest, and yet the shortest time in the world; the swiftest and the most slow; the most divisible and the most extended; the least valued, and the most regretted; without which nothing can be done; which devours everything, however small, and yet gives life and spirit to every object, however great? Answer Time.

Discomfited Whigery on the 21st of November, 1852, retired with its few sorrowing retainers to the dark depths of the political jungle, and from their covert hiding places they scrutinized with prejudice vision and optics, wofully every action of President Pierce and his colleagues.

Now, let it be understood that we do not object to President Pierce and his colleagues being watched.—Frankfort Freeman.

Well, this is the first time we ever heard of a President of the United States having "colored green." Mr. Calhoun proposed that there should be two colleagues in the presidency, a Northern and a Southern one, but the Yeoman gives us to understand that there are several there now. Who can they be?—*Low Jour.*

Doubtless every reader of the Journal heard "something go whizz" when the astute writer of the above, discovered that we gave Pierce several colleagues. Webster defined the word colleague as "an assistant, an associate." Now if the members of Pierce's Cabinet are not his associates, and assistants, what in the name of goodness are they there for? We fear FATHER PAGE was not careful enough, when he selected the persons to conduct the Journal since he has retired.

We regret that we cannot publish the communication of our friend CARAN. The subject is one peculiarly local and refers altogether to Lexington. If it was a matter of general interest to our readers, we would do so with pleasure.

Yesterday was quite a warm day. The sun shone hot in a cloudless blue heavens, and the air was of a glassy, burning clearness like that which dwells in the hottest heart of fire. The colors of the landscape were as if enameled on gold, so intense, so glowing in their intoxicating depth and splendor. Not a breath of wind was stirring except a breeze just strong enough to shake the odor out of the green mint at Walker's and the sun went down in a bed of pale orange light, the moon came up on the other side of the river, a broad disc of yellow fire, and bridged the glassy Ohio with her beams.—*Low Times.*

Miraculous. The appearance of the heavens was undoubtedly very peculiar to the Editor who got off the above. Green, blue, pale, orange and gold! The moon making fast time to the other side of the river, while the good people of Louisville were slumbering or having it on their heads. Either a coup de soleil, or a breeze from Walker's green mint has affected the brain of our friend Mooney slightly.

Our exchanges from the southern part of this State speak of the great drouth, which, unless the weather changes speedily, will cut down largely the crops of corn and tobacco. There have been several storms in Logan and adjoining counties, injuring the crops to some extent.

In the vicinity of Clarksville the corn and tobacco crops are said to look fine.

SALT.—Our Cincinnati exchanges notice a heavy advance in salt, which will doubtless cause an advance in Kanawha and other descriptions. The Gazette says:

Tucks Island salt was reported today at \$5. This is an extraordinary high figure. It is owing to light supplies, present and prospective.

In this mammoth-worshipping Age, it is rare to find a man place his usefulness to the public before his place. During a late visit to the 'City of Spindles,' we were presented by a professional friend, to the celebrated Chemist, Dr. J. C. AYRES, whose name is now perhaps, more familiar than any other, at the bedside of sickness, in this country. Knowing the unrecorded popularity of his medicines, and the immense sale of them, we had expected to find him a millionaire, and rolling in wealth. But, no, we found him in his laboratory, busy with his books, among his crucibles, alembics, and retorts—giving his best personal care to the compounds, on the virtues of which, thousands hang for health. We learned that notwithstanding his vast business and its prompt returns in cash, the Doctor is not rich. The reason assigned is that the material is costly, and he persists in making his preparation so expensively that the net profit is small.—*American Farmer Philad.*

AN AGREABLE ALPHEUS OF SEASON.—At Madison, a correspondent of the New York Post, the year is divided into a season, "six months winter and six months cold weather."—*Low Dem.*
The division above, is somewhat like a certain ancient Louisville Editor's "half and half," one half M. D. L. N. brandy, and the other half brandy too.

Means of escape from houses on fire have recently been adopted by the police of London. They have stout canvas sheets prepared, which are stretched beneath the house on fire, and into which the persons in the building throw themselves, and are caught. The canvas escape has been tried, and has given the greatest satisfaction as to its utility and safety. Persons who could not be persuaded to descend a fire ladder, have leaped into the canvases without hesitation.

A DOUBLE DIED VILLAIN.—One John W. Tyler, who has been somewhat noted for three or four years bygone, as a teacher of juvenile singing classes in Ulster, and other river counties, has proved that the suspicion which has heretofore attached to his character was well founded. Last winter, among other places, he taught class at Rosetta. Among the pupils was a girl named Rose. Among the pupils was a girl named Rose. Among the pupils was a girl named Rose.

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TO THE PUBLIC.
Since the late fire purchased from J. N. CANNON his entire interest in the firm of CANNON & GAINES, and have disposed of the whole stock in trade to Dr. J. M. Mills. My thanks are hereby tendered for the liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm, and I take pleasure in requesting all the friends and patrons of the same to extend their custom to Dr. Mills.

DR. MILLS.
Takes pleasure in informing the public that he is located in the room on St. Clair street, formerly occupied by Dr. Munell. He returns the store of Messrs. Baker & Runyan. He returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him; and hopes that the same may be continued.
His stock will shortly be increased and every facility afforded for conducting the business.
The community may rely with as much safety as ever upon the genuineness of all his articles.
N. B.—Prescriptions will receive particular attention.
[June 8, 1854.]

FRANKLIN FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NEAR FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
This Institute, under the charge of the undersigned, is assisted by the corps of Teachers, will be re-opened on MONDAY 4TH SEPTEMBER.
A limited number of day-pupils will be admitted as heretofore.
Aug. 1, 1854.—J. FRANCIS LLOYD.

To the Voters of Franklin County.
There will be a poll opened and an election held at the several places of voting in Franklin County, on MONDAY, the 7th day of August, 1854, to fill the following offices, viz:
COUNTY JUDGE;
COUNTY CLERK;
COUNTY SHERIFF;
COUNTY ATTORNEY;
COUNTY JAILOR;
COUNTY ASSESSOR;
COUNTY CORONER;
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Also, the following District offices, viz: a CONSTABLE for District No. 1, and a MAGISTRATE for District No. 5.
The District offices to be filled under and by virtue of writs of election issued by the Franklin County Court to fill vacancies in said Districts.

THE ROAD SYSTEM.
There will also be a poll opened at the same time and places, to take the sense of the qualified voters of said county upon the proposition submitted by said court, to levy a tax not exceeding ten cents on each \$100 worth of taxable property, to aid in building turnpike roads in said county, as per order of submission, &c.

W. T. HERNDON, Sheriff Franklin County.
Officers appointed by the County Court to conduct the Election.
District No. 1—George W. Gwin and Jno. P. Reading, Judges; Jno. M. Harlan and Jno. P. Reading, Judges; Geo. H. Jett, Clerk.
District No. 2—Franklin Cunn and Robert Saeary, Judges; Geo. H. Jett, Clerk.
District No. 3—Jas. F. Graham and Jas. M. Graham, Judges; J. C. Bates, Clerk.
District No. 4—John Mayhew and J. H. Reddick, Judges; E. A. W. Roberts, Clerk.
District No. 5—Lloyd Hackett and Lot Duval, Judges; J. E. Brown, Clerk.
The above named officers will please be in attendance by 6 o'clock A. M., on the 7th day of August next.
July 23rd W. T. HERNDON, S. F. C.

Grand Prize Ball.

COL. G. DEKORPANY respectfully announces to the young ladies and gentlemen attending dancing classes in Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington, that he will give a GRAND PRIZE BALL at the Capitol Hotel in Frankfort, on Tuesday Evening, August 15th, 1854.
There will be twelve prizes, six for the young ladies and six for the gentlemen, to be awarded to those who show the greatest proficiency in the social etiquette dancing. None but the society attending C. L. Dek's classes will be allowed to compete for the prizes.
The prizes are now on exhibition at the Secretary's office of Messrs. Nichols & Bro, Third street, near Main and will remain there during the present week, and after which they will be left at Frankfort next week, and will be followed at Lexington. The subscription list is also open at the jewelry store, Price of tickets \$5.
The prizes will be awarded by a committee selected by the parents and guardians of the scholars.
July 23rd

School at Langollen.

The next session of ten months will commence the first Monday in September, in connection with those already engaged, two girls can be accommodated in my family.
The charge for Board and Tuition for the session is \$10.
Address
July 23rd
JOHN LEWIS,
Frankfort Ky.

The American Artists' Union.

THE subscribers to the Work of the Artists' Union are respectfully informed that the unpaid subscription list which they have received, the Secretary feels compelled in stating that the whole number of Engravings (250,000) will be disposed of within a few months, of which due notice, through the press, will be given.

AGENTS
are requested to form clubs and send in their Subscribers without delay.
J. W. HOLBROOKE, Secretary.
505 Broadway New York.
July 25-3ms.

\$100,000!

WISH to employ, per annum Twenty Wood chop
Frankfort, May 12, 1854 mtw&w.
Can't tell copy to amount of \$5, and charge this office

Fits Cured, or no Pay Exacted.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he is at all times prepared to undertake the CURE of persons afflicted with the terrible disease of FITS, for the first box of Pills; then Twenty Five Cents for the first box of Pills; then one more till cured; then Twenty Five Dollars. I can be found Four miles South of Carlisle, on Taylor's Creek, Nicholas county, Ky.
N. B.—Any poor person who is not able to pay anything, can have the medicine given to them all without charge. Medicine whenever called on, with directions for use.
July 22
ROBERT BARR.

NEGRO GIRL FOR HIRE.

HAVE a Negro girl to hire for the balance of the year. She is sprightly and active; about 14 years old. Apply to
July 22
I. P. BLACKWELL.

BEN. J. MONROE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office third door from the bridge. July 20

MILLINERY.

MRS. MARGARET HERENSMITH,
At her old stand on Main street, next to Evans & Co.'s, is now receiving her SUMMER STOCK OF MILLINERY, consisting of the best quality of choice English, French, and American Bonnets and large assortment of Straw, Silk and Cape Bonnets. A large stock of elegant Paris Ribbon, of the latest pattern; a full supply of French and Italian Flowers and Head Dresses. Bonnets made to order; Bleaching done at the shortest notice and with perfect success. The attention of the ladies is invited to the stock, with assurance that all articles will be sold at most reasonable terms.
[May 20th]

NOTICE.

THE firm of Brown & Sayres having been this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the firm will make payment to Orlando Brown, and all those having claims against the firm will present them to him for payment.
ORLANDO BROWN,
S. M. C. SAYRES.

The business heretofore carried on by Brown & Sayres will be continued by Orlando Brown alone, and he requests a continuance of the patronage of the late firm.
ORLANDO BROWN
Frankfort, July 6, 1854.

MOCK CREAM FOR COFFEE.—Mix half a table spoonful of flour with a pint of new milk; let it simmer for five minutes, then beat up the yoke of an egg, stir it into the milk while boiling, and run it through a lawn sieve.
And when these directions are complied with you will have Mock coffee.

Quits an amusing discussion took place as to the Know-Nothing in the United States Senate, between Senators Seward and Dixon. After a good deal of talk about the principles of the organization, the two gentlemen concluded that they knew nothing about Know-Nothingism. Here is the last party.
Mr. Dixon.—If the Senator knows nothing of the Know-Nothing, it seems to me very strange that he should pretend here to say what the principles of the Know-Nothing are. I should like him to explain if he knows nothing of the Know-Nothing or their principles, how does he read here the principles of the Know-Nothing. (Laughter.)

Mr. Seward.—If my learned and excellent friend, the honorable Senator from Kentucky, had paid attention to what I said, he would have learned, in the first place, that I said nothing of the Know-Nothing. My reason for it is that I always say nothing of that of which I know nothing. (Laughter.) Again the honorable Senator will excuse me from further answering his question, because it is my purpose to say nothing of the Know-Nothing because the Know-Nothing, as I have already stated, I know nothing at all. (Renewed laughter.)

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

Police Judge.
THOS. W. BOND, JAMES MONROE,
Sheriff.
A. CROCKETT, R. C. STEELE,
H. INNES MORRIS.
County Attorney.
WILLIAM L. HARLAN, P. U. MAJOR,
Jailor.
ROBERT A. BRAUNER, SAMUEL PHILLIPS,
E. H. TOLE, R. T. COLEMAN.
Constable.
JOHN W. PRUETT, R. H. KING,
LEWIS MANGAS,
Assessor.
Jno. J. SMITH, BEN. F. FORBES,
Surveyor.
WM. F. GRAHAM
Owen County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES W. BALDAR a candidate for Sheriff of Owen County at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce HENRY J. STILES a candidate for the office of Appellate Judge, in the 4th Appellate District, at the next election.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BARGAINS!

GOODS AT COST!

In consequence of the late fire I am determined to sell my stock of Dry Goods at PRIME COST! and my friends and customers especially are invited to call and examine to convince themselves.

Particular attention is called to my stock of Silks, Lawns, Barges, Gingham, Mantillas, Under Slaves, Collars, &c.
Under Old Fellows Hall, Broadway, Frankfort, Ky.
I. P. BLACKWELL.
[Com'th. copy.

May 25, 1854.

Holloway's Pills.—Extraordinary Cure of Palpitation of the heart.—Professor Holloway, of 38, Ann-street, New York, had the pleasure of receiving a letter from Mr. John Baker, of state-street, Boston, a letter, dated March 17th, 1854, which is subjoined verbatim.—"Dear Doctor, Your Pills are entirely good; a few years ago I was under the treatment of Dr. —, of this city, I suffered with palpitation of the heart to so great an extent, that I was frequently obliged to abstain from any kind of exercise, mental or bodily, for weeks together. A short time since, I was seized with violent sickness and vomiting of blood; I, of course, went to my friends, but finding him out, I went into the stores of Reading & Co., of this city, for a new paper, and accidentally saw several boxes of your Pills; I purchased one, took a few doses, and the result was very favorable; by persevering with them, I am entirely cured, and I have to thank you for now enjoying good health."
J. BAKER.

The relaxing heat of summer leaves behind them a long train of evils. The most universal of these are general debility, and its sure attendant, lowness of spirits. For these can be remedied by a speedy and unfailing cure, in the shape of Holloway's Great Purifier, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. It is, in our opinion, a medicine sui generis—alone—unapproachable. It seems to reach the fountain head of the difficulty in the digestive organization, and thus to relieve the secretions and the blood of the morbid matter, or the cause of disease. Its tonic properties direct to the membranes of the stomach and promote the secretion of the gastric juices which dissolves the food, while its cathartic, soothing, and alternative influences impart general regularity and strength to the action of the secretory organs, and seems to fortify the constitution. Such is our own experience of its effects, and we believe it is confirmed by the evidence of all who have tried it, or had an opportunity of witnessing its operation. For sale by Dr. Jackson, 120 Arch street.—2w.

DR. GUYSTON'S YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of disease, or as a Sstring purifier of blood and as a general tonic or hygienic, is unrivaled.
The curative powers of this Extract are truly wonderful, and all invalids should make immediate trial of the "YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA." It cannot injure the most delicate patient.

SYPHILIS, SCROFULA AND DIS-EASED BLOOD.—For these terrific diseases, Carter's Spanish Mixture is the only specific. The proprietors have in their possession over one hundred certificates of the most extraordinary cures effected by it.

We refer to the certificates of Richard Adams, late High Sheriff of Richmond, Va.; Edwin Barton, Commissioner of the revenue for Richmond; General Welch, of the Mammoth Circus; Dr. Hendly, of Wasington City; Mr. Wm. A. Matthews, and C. B. Luck, Esq., of Richmond, Va.; Mr. F. Boyden, Exchange Hotel, Va.; and a host of others, who have seen cases of the worst description cured, by Carter's Spanish Mixture. They will certify that it is the greatest purifier of the blood known.
*See advertisement.

THENTIFY FROM MINERAL NOSTRUMS TO SEEK HOPE, life and vigor from this PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY. Therefore, however broken in health and spirits, however loathsome to himself and others, let no one despair of recovery; let the patient only understand that his hope of physical restoration lies in "Guyston's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," and persevere for his LIFE'S SAKE, to try it, and we have no hesitation in predicting his speedy restoration to health.
*See advertisement.

EVANS & CO.

Having located in the house formerly occupied by G. W. Watson, on Main street, will be pleased to wait on all who may give them a call. In some goods we can offer great inducements. Call and examine for yourselves.
EVANS & CO.
May 9, 1854.

Mr. Fillmore and son leave here to-morrow for Cayuga county. They are both in very feeble health.

New York, July 27.
A butcher named Poole, and Morissy, the prize fighter, fought, this morning for \$1,000.—The latter received an unmerciful whipping.

New Orleans, July 26.
Two bales of new cotton have been received from Texas.

An arrival from Corpus Christi reports that Capt. Van Buren, with twelve soldiers, had followed a party of twenty-five Comanche Indians a distance of 300 miles, attacked and defeated them, killing several of them. Capt. Van Buren was shot through the body, but he will probably recover.

New Orleans, July 25.
The Orizaba has arrived with Vera Cruz dates to the 22d and Mexico to the 17th.

The revolution in Michalco continues. Corn was scarce, and Talasco was asking permission to import grain, duty free.

There is nothing further in regard to the death of Gen. Alvarez.
A skirmish was reported, and it was further said that the insurgents were defeated.

It was said that a conspiracy was discovered at Vera Cruz and that several arrests were made.

Philadelphia, July 26.
The Supreme Court this morning, as the construction put upon the liquor law by Mayor Conrad closing the taverns of the city on Sunday, and decided that they could only be fined \$4 for a breach of the law. The result of this decision will be that all the liquor stores will be open as heretofore on next Sunday.

Washington, July 27.
SENATE.—After a long debate on the general appropriation bill an amendment was adopted increasing the salaries of Ministers to France and England to \$15,000 per annum, without the usual outfit heretofore allowed.

An amendment increasing the salaries of the clerks in the mint and the officers of the treasury department was also adopted, and the bill was then passed. Yeas 25, nays 16.

HOUSE.—After a long debate the clause increasing the pay of commissioned officers of the army was stricken out, and, without concluding the subject, the committee and the House adjourned.

Washington, July 23.
SENATE.—Mr. Pierce offered a resolution calling for information respecting the burning of San Juan by Capt. Hollins, which was agreed to.

Mr. Mason moved an executive session, which was lost.
The Senate then took up the river and harbor bill.

The post route bill was received from the House and passed.

All the amendments to the river and harbor bill were concurred in. In the bill is a provision giving authority to the Secretary of War in such cases as he may think of public interest to cause a re-examination and survey of a public works, hereby appropriated for, and authorizing him to modify the plan, if in his judgment the public interest require it. To this the committee propose to add a clause giving the Secretary the power to suspend altogether the application of a jurisdiction over the place occupied by any of said works is required from any State in which any work is situated, to the United States.

After a long debate, without coming to a vote, the House adjourned.

HOUSE.—The general post route bill was passed.

Mr. Faulkner, a member of the committee on military affairs, caused to be read a communication from the Secretary of War addressed to him conveying a letter from Gen. Stevens, in which the latter states he has received information from the acting Governor of the Territory of Washington, that at Fort Simpson, the Indians, a numerous and war-like tribe, have recently made an attack on the frontier settlement of the Territory and killed some five or six settlers, and it is rumored that the Chief Justice Lander is among the missing. The Secretary says he is unable to increase the military force of the Territory, and asks an action by Congress on the premises.

Mr. Chandler asked leave to submit a resolution asking the President to furnish the House such information as may have been received at Department relative to the destruction of San Juan del Norte. Also asking copies of instructions to Capt. Hollins.

The rules of the House were suspended by a vote of 122 to 35, and the resolution passed.

Mr. Elliott, of Mass., asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the fugitive slave law, which was refused.

Mr. Faulkner, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill increasing the pay of the rank and file of the army to \$11 per month for infantry, and \$12 for dragoons to encourage enlistment, which was passed.

The House then went into committee on private bills, passed 54, and then adjourned.

THE AFRICA NEWS.
The Africa brought ninety-seven passengers, among whom was Mr. Barry, bearer of dispatches.

[From the London Times, July 13.]
We have received from our correspondent in Vienna the following dispatch, dated yesterday morning.

The Press states that on the seventh, the Turkish troops took the Russian, and on the 8th Omer Pasha with 49,000 men, surrounded the Russians, and took 900 men.

Gen. Caradoc lost an arm.
We have received from our correspondent in Paris the following dispatch, dated yesterday evening.

Considerable bodies of French troops were daily dispatched to Varna.

The works of the Russians at the Sulina mouth of the Danube have been bombarded.

Letters from Athens, of the 17th, state that piracy was increasing. Twenty Sanator vessels had been burnt by an English steamer.

Domiciliary visits had been made at the house of M. Melaxa, ex-Minister of Greece, at Constantinople, at the office of the Bank of Athens, and at several other places.

M. Delant, Secretary-General of the Interior had been dismissed.
From the London Times, July 14.

THE WAR.—We have received the following, dated Thursday, from our own correspondent at Berlin.

responded contains an article stating that almost all the German government has promised to give their support to a motion to be made in the German Diet, that the whole of Germany go to join the Austro-Prussian alliance.

The King of Wurtemberg still stands aloof, but it is considered certain that a monarch who was always one of the first to defend the rights of Germany against the West will not be found wanting when it is necessary to oppose the disturbance of the balance of power in the East.

Paris, Thursday Evening.—According to advices from Constantinople of the 5th, the Duke of Cambridge returned on the 21st to have a conference with M. de Bismarck, the Austrian Ambassador. The day after, the Prince, in company with the Sultan, reviewed the Ottoman brigade and the thirty pieces of artillery attached to his division.

On the 4th the Prince returned to Varna. The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Silistria. The Duke of Cambridge was not yet evacuated.

The Anglo-French troops engaged near Varna were really, to enter the campaign.

According to a dispatch from Olinda, of the 8th the combined fleets, 30 sail strong, had been proceeding in the direction of Sebastopol.

Evacuation of French Troops in British Ships.—Address of the Emperor.—Boulogne, July 12.—The reception of the Emperor, who arrived at seven last night, was most gratifying; every where he was met with the most cordial and excellent health and spirits, and appeared highly delighted with his warm reception. The Emperor, after his arrival at the Hotel du Nord, appeared at the windows, where he received one of those bursts of feelings so rare except in Old England. The Emperor to-day reviewed the troops intended for the Baltic. His Majesty delivered an address, which was most enthusiastically received. The first division marched for Calais immediately afterwards, and will embark on Friday.

The following is an official copy of the Emperor's address to the troops:
"Go, my God protect you!"
Loud and prolonged shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" and other loyal cries, followed this address.

The Emperor invited the British officers to dine with him. They expressed their sense of the proffered honor, but declined it, as it was not consistent with their duty to remain absent from their ships.

The total force that will proceed to the Baltic subsequent detachments will be about 80,000 men.

Spain.—The Madrid correspondent of the London Times writes under date of July 7:
The most important intelligence received here to-day is that General Serrano has effected his junction with O'Donnell, and that there have been insurrectionary risings at two places in the province of Valencia, Sagorba being one of them. There is good reason to believe that both these statements are correct. Respecting the forces Serrano had with him, accounts are very various, the most probable and creditable being that it consisted of but a small number of infantry, and 100 or 200 cavalry, of the remota (new horses that have just joined).

After consulting and weighing all the information I received, I incline to think that O'Donnell is probably at the head of about 5,000 men. There can be no doubt that he has been reinforced by several detachments, both of infantry and cavalry, since he marched away from Madrid.

The Spanish Insurrection.—The Monitor, of Thursday, publishes a dispatch from Madrid of the 11th, according to which the city was tranquil.

Some republicans had shown themselves in Valencia, but troops had been sent in pursuit of them.

The Queen had remitted the capital sentence on Col. Garriga, of Ferreres regiment, who had been sentenced by a court martial to be shot.

Switzerland Reconciliation with Austria.—The reconciliation of Switzerland and Austria is now almost unequivocally verified by the complete re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The Austrian Cabinet has, in fact, named M. Kubeck, son of a celebrated jurist and statesman of that name, as Austrian Charge d'Affaires to the Confederation, and he will proceed almost immediately to his post at Berne.

"Soboles: Russia having forced us to a war, France has armed 500,000 of her children. England has called out a considerable number of troops. To-day our troops and armies, united in the same cause, dominate in the Baltic as well as in the Black Sea. I have selected you to be the first to carry out the policy of the north. English vessels will convey you there—a unique fact in history, which proves the intimate alliance of the two great nations (peoples), and the firm resolutions of the two governments not to abstain from any sacrifice to defend the rights of the weak, the liberty of Europe and the national honor.

So, my children! Austria Europe, opens its arms, offers up to you a full triumph over our country, proud of a struggle which only threatens the aggressor, accompanies you with its ardent voice; and I, whom impetuous duties retain still distant from the scenes of events, shall have my eyes upon you I shall be able to say: 'They are worthy sons of the conquerors of Austria, of Egypt, of Ireland, and of Moscow.'

New York, July 23.
We learn from the most reliable sources that the ravages of the cholera at the suspension bridge, on the Canada side, is far worse than has been presented. Our informant visited the scene yesterday, and found almost every soul, capable of moving, deserting the vicinity of the dead without burial. He observed one woman in a country so far gone that she was unable to move, and the dead body of her child, only seven years old, lying by her side in an advanced state of decomposition. In another house he found two men, one dead, and the other dying without a second; and in another shanty he found three unburied bodies, so much decomposed that he could not venture to disturb them. Fire was kindled in front of the bodies and the bodies were burned. We learn, as a reliable fact, that several bodies, partially decomposed, were consumed by dogs.

A SILENT CONCEPTION.—Amos, of Boston artist is engaged upon a historical painting, to represent Mr. Webster in the most impressive scene, a few hours before his death, when he is surrounded by his family and his friends, and his last moments were drawing near. In this picture are to be introduced some twenty-two figures, all of them accurate likenesses of the individuals who were present during the 'Last Hours of Webster at Marshfield.' Mr. Webster will be delineated in the act of counselling the morning group, and his last words will be given to him by the solemn relatives of the dead, with fortitude and composure. The painting is to be executed for a party in N. Y., and as it is completed, it will be taken to London for the purpose of being engraved, by an eminent English artist. The painting and engraving it is estimated will cost about \$10,000, and it is stated that subscriptions exceeding this amount have already been sent in for early proofs of the engraving.

LIBERATED SLAVES.—Yesterday there passed through this place, under a white escort, a crowd of negroes, numbering some fifty or sixty, men, women and children. The women were in a large farm wagon; the men a foot, and all abed with young fellows.

We understand that they were taken to the North, probably to Canada.—Hagerstown (Md.) News, May 25.

Probably the late owner of these slaves makes as great a sacrifice as he who endows a university or establishes an hospital; yet he gets no thanks for his philanthropy. It is not known who is nor does any body care; yet who shall say that he is not as truly a great man as Mr. Stephen Girard, and a thousand others whose names are inscribed on the records of fame.

America.

"We turn once more, before concluding, to the great country of the West, with the view to inquiring whether its institutions, and their past working, afford a guarantee of its permanence and continued prosperity. There was a period—in 1835, if we remember right—when a disunion threatened the integrity of the Union, and it was proposed that interests so different as those of the Southern States and the New England and Western States must ultimately bring about their separation. Even now the slavery question is provoking serious discord, and very many, to those who have not studied the position of the country, a somewhat menacing aspect. But since 1828 much has been effected to cement and strengthen the entire confederation. The various lines of railway and other communications running from north to south on the Atlantic seaboard, and along the valley between the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains; through every variety of climate and of soil, from the temperate north to the tropic, have created vast interchanges of the products, both of agriculture and of manufacturing industry, which no section of the great Republic can now afford to forego, or to see diminish. The importance of maintaining the condition of mutual dependence between the various States is becoming day by day more acknowledged. The manufacturing and western States especially feel the advantages afforded to domestic industry by an increasing crop of the raw material, cotton, and sources of national wealth, in the shape of exports, which the produce of the southern States provides, while the latter, from tariff reductions, and the great advance made in domestic manufactures of every description, have ceased to feel that they are taxed for the exclusive benefit of the other States of the Union. These considerations induce us to believe, and indeed to hope, that the progress of the entire people of the American Republic will continue, and that the political compact of the various States which compose it will remain unbroken, and that a high destiny for it among nations is in the future."—Blackwood's Mag.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS IN BUREAU COUNTY.—We were informed, with the following particulars, concerning the arrest in Bureau County, of James Roundtree. It seems that on Sunday night Roundtree, had got into a game of cards with some country gentlemen, in which, though he lost the games, he won the money. By agreement there was to be no bet of less than \$25, and Roundtree would put down a counterfeit \$50 bill on the State Bank of North Carolina, and take up \$25 in good money. This game was continued until he had put \$1,800 in counterfeit bills on that bank and pocketed \$900 of good money.

On Sunday morning the losing party made the discovery that all their money was counterfeit, and that Roundtree had swindled them out of \$900. They procured a warrant and he was arrested, and on his person were found over a thousand dollars in counterfeit bank notes and bogus coin. The paper money was of the denomination of \$50's on the State Bank of North Carolina, \$20's on the Bank of Louisiana, and \$1's, \$5's, and \$10's on the banks of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. Over \$300 in bogus silver coin was found on him and several small gold pieces, \$1's and \$5's. The counterfeit \$50's of North Carolina, and \$20's of Louisiana, are said to be well executed and calculated to deceive. The others are easily detected. Roundtree was taken before the magistrate of Paris on Monday afternoon for examination; and was held in the next morning to answer at the next term of the Circuit Court, at Louisville, at which a complaint in that part of the State—Lsa. Courier.

AN incorrigible wag, who lent a minister a horse, which ran away and threw his clerical rider off, thought he should have some credit for his aid in spreading the Gospel.

Dr. Ben. Hensley
HENSLEY returned to Frankfort, after his professional services to the public.

OFFICE on Anne street, between the Capital Hotel and the River, May 18—2m

Who Wants to Make A Fortune.
Two Billiard Tables FOR SALE.

WE have two very fine Billiard Tables, which we have been using for a short time, they are now in complete order, having had new top on them. We will sell them very low. V. S. WEST & CO.

Just Received,
10 KITS No. 1 Mackerel;
10 half bushels Mackerel;
25 half and quarter boxes Star Candles;
6 pecks Mocha C. Coffee;
5 lbs No. 1 Cider Vinegar;
3 boxes fresh Cheese;
200 lbs Dried Canned Beef;
2 bales Dried Malt;
2 cases Wash Boards;
Willow Baskets, Shaker Brooms, &c.

July 4.
V. S. WEST & CO.

Molasses & Syrups.
15 BBLs. Plantation Molasses;
2 do Sugar House do;
2 do Golden Syrup;
Just received, and for sale by
Dec. 23 E. L. SAMUEL

BOARDING.
A FEW young men can be accommodated with Boarding and good rooms, upon reasonable terms by (June 3, 1854.) MRS. E. P. CONERY.

NOTICE.
To Debtors & Creditors.
OFFICE OF KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY, Frankfort, May 3, 1854.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the Penitentiary, are hereby requested to forward the full amount of the same, and the notes and accounts of Prison, will be placed in the hands of the Attorney General, beyond the control of the Keeper, for immediate execution, by process of law, or otherwise. As my official duties require me to be absent from the Penitentiary, it is hoped that this notice will be sufficient for every person having business transactions with the Prison.

Agent and Keeper Ky. Penitentiary
Wm. L. WELLS—Comth. copy.

SOMETHING NEW!
MESSRS. GOODWIN & BUCKLEY
DESIGN to inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that they are agents for the sale of

PIANOS
from the principal Manufacturers in the United States viz: Chickering, Boston; Bacon & Babst, New York; Gilbert, Chicago; Knabe & Gable, Baltimore; and others. Also, Melodion, Guitars, Violins, and other musical instruments.—Musical Merchandise for sale at the Daguerotype Salon occupied by H. L. Goodwin, Messrs. Goodwin have four or five hours daily as cheap as can be obtained anywhere, and all instruments warranted in every particular.

The highest prices allowed for second hand Pianos in exchange for new ones. Also, Pianos tuned and repaired by Mr. Buckley. All orders left at the Music Warehouse of G. & J. B. will be promptly attended to. Frankfort, July 1, 1854—

A CARD.
To the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity.
G. W. Evans, Dental Surgeon,
No. 10 Jourdan's Row, Lexington, Ky.
HAVING returned to Lexington solicits your patronage, as heretofore, and desires that for

Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry.

The best Remedy ever known to Man
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding of the Lungs, Difficulty Breathing, Liver Affections, Pain or Weakness of the Breast or Side, &c., &c.

For the instant relief and rapid cure of Asthma, Consumption, Croup, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, and all Disorders of the Lungs and Chest.

Dr. Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry is a chemical extract of Wild Cherry and Tincture. Every body knows that Wild Cherry possesses important medicinal properties; and that Tincture has always been administered in Consumption and Lung Affections generally, by our oldest and safest physicians. Various remedies have been offered for the cure of diseases of the lungs, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects, that none has proved as successful as this, for Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and similar affections, it may be pronounced a positive cure. I have cured Asthma in many cases of ten and twenty years standing, after physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

This Balm is made from materials which nature has placed in all northern latitudes, as an antidote for diseases caused by cold climates.

"Nature but the name for an effect
Whence cause is God."
Let us neglect her plainest dictates.

Price \$1 per bottle—six bottles for \$5.
Sold by
Northeast corner of Fourth and Walnut streets—entrance on Walnut street—to whom all orders must be addressed.

Dr. J. M. Mills, Frankfort; Thos. S. Barclay & Co., Georgetown; C. J. Smith, Versailles; Harrison & Ridgely, Lexington; Gibson & Cassell, Nicholasville; J. McRoberts, Midway; Twyman & Newman, Lawrenceburg; Blackstone & Fishback, Shelbyville; Adams & Tudor, Owensboro; J. Hatch, Harrodsburg; A. McGarity, Danville; J. H. Dismuke, Lancaster; J. D. Smith, Richmond; A. Curtis, Irvine; J. P. Herndon, Winchester; A. Hannah & Co., Mt. Sterling; Smith & Allen, Irvingtonville; C. Hart & Co., Flemingsburg; A. J. Landon, Grayson; H. S. Bussey & Co., Lexington; S. Kouns, Greenupburg; H. B. Strickland, Clarksville; Seaton & Co., Mayfield; Wm. Dora, Brooksville; F. Gray, Cincinnati; Smith & Riley, Alexandria; Wm. Brown, Independence; F. A. Adams, Bedford; J. & L. P. Brown, Taylorsville; A. C. Burleigh, Shepherdsville; N. & B. Harshbarger, E. H. Haycraft, Elizabethtown; Brown & Enlow, Muntersville; J. R. Jarrist, Glasgow; J. B. Wilder & Co., Louisville.

PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK.
The new and improved DAYTON RAILROAD, running from Cincinnati to New York, via Hamilton and Dayton, is now open for business.

One less change of cars than any other route. Passengers leave Cincinnati at 6 o'clock Morning Train of Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad go through to Cincinnati without change of cars, and after leaving Cincinnati for Hamilton, and then for Philadelphia and New York, arriving in Philadelphia at 10 o'clock, and in New York at 12 o'clock.

The quickest, cheapest, and most pleasant route to Pittsburgh, Baltimore and New York. The only route via Pittsburgh and Philadelphia by which through tickets can be obtained from Cincinnati to New York.

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New Novels.

JUST received at the Bookstore of EVANS & CO. the following New Novels:
The Pilgrim of Walsingham, by Agnes Strickland.
Leather Stocking and Silk, a story of Virginia; Quiet Heart, from Blackwood's Magazine; Aubrey, by the author of Castle Avon, Raven Cliff &c.

Shannonville, The Deserter's Wife, The Mother-in-Law, The Curse of Clifton— all by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Springfield.
Gideon Giles in the Far West, Ashleigh, A Year after Marriage, and many others too numerous to mention. Call and examine for yourself, at July 4.

EVANS & CO'S.
NE. ESTABLISHMENT!
V. S. WEST & CO.,
CONFECTIONERS AND DEALERS IN
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
FINE TEAS, STICES, BUTTS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN Sauces and Pickles, Havana Sugars, Foreign and American sweetmeats, &c., &c.

Pure Old Wines, Brandies, &c., &c.,
Corner of Saint Clair and Broadway Streets, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

We are now opening an entire new and complete assortment of the GROCERIES, Groceries and public in general are invited to call and examine our stock, we assure them that they can get every thing from us that they wish in our line, as we are determined to keep our stock and complete assortment as can be found in the place. Our customers will get from us fresh and well selected articles, among which are the following:

10 lbs Prime N. O. Sugar;
3 lbs Crushed Sugar;
5 lbs Pulverized Sugar;
10 boxes Leaf Sugar;
10 sacks Rio Coffee;
10 sacks Java Coffee;
50 lbs Java Coffee;
An assortment of fine Teas;
10 lbs Plantation Molasses;
10 lbs Sugar House Molasses;
5 lbs Mackerel;
40 boxes fine table Salt;
50 boxes family Soap;
50 boxes Rose Soap;
10 boxes fine chewing Tobacco;
3 boxes fine cut chewing Tobacco;
2 boxes fine cut smoking Tobacco;
20 boxes Star Candles;
10 boxes Tallow Candles;
40 boxes brand Brandy Cigars;
15,000 Hubbrook's half 8c cigars;
15,000 cigar yams, 4, 5 and 7c;
50 boxes Star Cigars;
8 boxes Sarsaparilla;
1 keg Indigo;
1 keg Mustard;
2 doz painted Buckets;
10 kegs assorted Nails;
Also, assorted cases Sardines, Pickled Oysters, fresh corn Cakes, fresh Lobsters, &c.

Also, a supply of Raisins, Shell Almonds, Dates, Figs, Peaches of all kinds; fresh Peaches; fresh Strawberries; preserved Pine Apples, Lemons, and assorted Sweets.

A large lot of choice French Cordials; Brandy Peach and Apple; Lemon Syrup; good Ale; Brown Stout, &c.

All of which articles we will sell at wholesale or retail, and on terms as any house in the city.

V. S. WEST & CO.,
June 24 1854—

SKY-LIGHT
DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
IN CO. CERT. HALL, OVER BARSTOW'S STORE, 71
H. H. GOODWIN, Proprietor.

SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, I am now prepared to take Miniatures in a style and manner far superior to any other gallery in this city. It is the only light in which the blue eye can be taken with any certainty. Miniatures taken in all kinds of weather. Please give me a call.
July 1, 1854—
H. H. GOODWIN.

PATRICK HARKINS
MERCHANT TAILOR,
St. Clair Street, below the Mansion House,
HAS received his large and elegant stock of
Sewing & Summer Goods,
which are of the best make and material, and of every color and style. Broth's and Sun's best Drap d'Or and Saint of Sore Cloth, Skin and Fancy Cassimeres, in great variety of colors and style. A large and elegant stock of Vestings, in all the better qualities and styles of Goods. Linen Drillings, in great variety of colors and style. He will make up his goods in the newest and most elegant style—a style not to be surpassed, if equalled. He will sell his goods on cash terms, or on credit, which keeps the same quality of goods (which is the very best possible can).

A complete assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishings, such as Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., all of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. He will make up his goods in the newest and most elegant style—a style

